Supreme Court U.S.
FILED

No. 981300 FEB 1 '99

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In The

Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1998

THOMAS A. SABA,

Petitioner,

vs.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON, PRESIDENT and
WILLIAM HENDERSON, POSTMASTER GENERAL, and
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondents.

**On Petition For A Writ Of Certiorari
To The United States Court Of Appeals
District Of Columbia**

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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18pp

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1. Whether high-level politicians can wiretap your phone without a court order but with the consent of the local telephone companies (Bell South and Bell Atlantic); and can these same individuals stop your mail; have your home entered; injure you by several accidents; threaten attorneys when contacted for legal counsel; change high blood pressure medication to lower dosages by entering your home in an attempt to cause a stroke; and adding steroids to a citizen's glaucoma medicine, thus increasing ocular pressure in an attempt to blind the citizen.

2. Whether the Court of Appeals by denying the Request for Injunction has further endangered the Petitioner's life after he has already been in eleven accidents, seven by hit-and-run, since December 1993; received threatening mail (see attached), and is missing over 100 pieces of mail since Respondent Clinton took office.

3. Whether the Government is admitting that an effort exists by objecting to an injunction, then asserting that all is in the mind of the Petitioner.

4. Whether a person is delusional paranoid when all events stated above are actual happenings, and personnel involved will attest to their involvement.

LIST OF PARTIES

All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

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PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix A to the petition and is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix C to the petition and is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my Request for Injunction was December 9, 1998.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. §1254(1).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

1. Illegal wiretapping
2. Right of privacy
3. Conspiracy
4. Deprivation of legal counsel
5. Intent to do bodily harm

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

In April of 1986, Petitioner was hired to operate a lodge owned by the State of Georgia. After implementing the normal procedures and controls, and saving the State over $200,000 in nine months, he was terminated by several state legislators and the then Lt. Governor Zell Miller.

In May, 1987, Petitioner took a semi-vacation trip to south Florida. While there he noticed an older, out-of-place vehicle with a Georgia license plate without a county with tag number GBC491. On two occasions a gentleman dressed out-of-place for such an elegant club appeared to be observing the Petitioner. Petitioner had no history of paranoia nor ever felt he was being followed.

After returning home by air, Petitioner was almost hit by a vehicle near his apartment while mailing resumes. Upon further investigation, Petitioner noticed that the license number corresponded with the vehicle illegally parked at the club in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. The person driving the car was also the same individual the Petitioner observed in the Club's restaurant and lounges. In

addition, there were several parking tickets from Ft. Lauderdale scattered on the dash of the car.

Petitioner began to realize that he was followed to Florida. However, if the person had driven and the Petitioner flew, how did the State of Georgia know where to go? When Petitioner stated that his phone might have been wiretapped, a large scale following and harassing operation began.

Being quite concerned, Petitioner contacted a friend in the FBI in Detroit who scheduled a meeting with an agent, Joe Tucker, of the Atlanta Bureau. Tucker *confirmed* that such an operation *existed*, laughed about all the money being spent by the State, and suggested that the Petitioner obtain an injunction. When the Petitioner's wife called FBI agent Joe Coleman (Tucker's partner), she was told that everyone was on vacation. A week later Petitioner called Coleman who stated that the report was stuck in the steno pool. Two weeks after that another call was placed and Petitioner was told that there was no report at all and that everything was in the Petitioner's head. The conspiracy had begun.

By September of 1987, all following had appeared to have ceased. However, after taking a telemarketing job, Petitioner would experience numerous phone problems such as inability to receive incoming calls, interruption of conversation by loud buzzing noises and other disruptions. The Petitioner then sought legal help which prompted another burst of following and harassing for two weeks. The phone at work was now known to also be wiretapped. However, by the end of December 1987, all visible following abruptly ended.

In June 1988, Petitioner wrote the U.S. attorney, Robert Barr, but was rebuffed. In September 1988, Petitioner took the position of General Manager of a large Holiday Inn in Jacksonville, Florida while still maintaining his residence in Atlanta. All was quiet until December 1991 when Petitioner attempted to ascertain through the Freedom of Information Act if there was a legal tap on his phone. (There was not.)

Hearing of petitioner's inquisitive efforts, Governor Zell Miller of Georgia ordered on January 3, 1992 another large scale following and harassing both in Atlanta and Jacksonville, Florida. Initially, some vehicle harassment occurred; however, when Petitioner went to the Jacksonville bureau of the FBI and complained, the operation was tamed down to include following and obscene gestures. On March 31, 1992 the effort abruptly ceased.

In July of 1992 Petitioner made several derogatory remarks about Governor Zell Miller's poor keynote speech at the Democratic National Convention. Three weeks later the following began again. When Petitioner learned in Atlanta that he had a degenerated disk in the neck, several attempts were made to ram the rear of his vehicle. This escalation occurred simultaneously with the foregone conclusion of the Respondent's election as President.

In March 1993, Petitioner returned to Atlanta full time. By December 1993, the operation escalated to include several accidents by hit and run (two U.S. Postal Service trucks ran the Petitioner down). Several pleas for aid to Georgia Congresspersons and Senators were ignored.

By November 1996, the Government began entering the Petitioner's home terrorizing his cat and contaminating his glaucoma medicine. A near blinding eye infection occurred, yet the eye drops carried on the Petitioner's person had no adverse effect.

Respondent then enlisted the aid of several large corporations to further harass him. A few include Ford Motor Company and General Motors Corporation (giving the key to the Petitioner's vehicle to unlock the doors after they were locked); AT&T (disrupting fax transmissions); Pharmica Upjohn (adding steroids to glaucoma medication), and others.

However, the most hostile acts by the Respondent occurred beginning in June 1997. After numerous attorneys were threatened not to become involved, Petitioner filed a Pro Se suit against Governor Zell Miller and his accomplices seeking a restraining order. The District Judge, G. Ernest Tidwell, who is a personal friend of the Governor and the Respondent, denied the rights and safety of the Petitioner by not granting the order. This act lead to the Respondent ordering the Government to enter the Petitioner's home and adding aspirin to his food and drink causing great bruising throughout his body and gastrointestinal bleeding. The Respondent then ordered medical doctors to say that such bleeding did not occur even after he vomited blood and ate rare meat while taking a hemocult test.

Another attempt on the Petitioner's life occurred when Respondent ordered the Government to enter his

home and switch the high blood pressure drug, Tenorman, from the prescribed 100 mg to 50 mg. Pharmacists will attest to this.

In June 1997, Respondent Clinton ordered steroids to be placed in Petitioner's glaucoma medicine. The intent of this act will increase ocular pressure and form a cataract. Petitioner's vision went from 20/20 in June to 20/300 by early September 1997.

As the Government's efforts intensified, several more accidents occurred (to date there have been eleven accidents, seven by hit-and-run.) In addition, Petitioner's vehicles are emitting a strong electrical signal from the left rear tire denoting a *bug*. The Petitioner's home phone continues to be wiretapped. Everywhere the Petitioner travels (including the District of Columbia) he is followed and harassed. Over 100 pieces of mail are now missing.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

A. LIFE AND WELFARE OF PETITIONER ARE IN GRAVE DANGER.

The Government asserts that the Petitioner is in a delusional state. Eleven accidents (seven by hit-and-run refute this). However, by the Government's ability to enter the Petitioner's home thus changing and contaminating his medicine make him vulnerable and defenseless. In addition the Government has a civilian army of people equipped with two way radios that could again injure the Petition through additional accidents and head-on collisions. Also, the attached threatening mail makes the case for grave danger even more pronounced.

B. THE WIRETAP IS ALLOWING THE RESPONDENT TO DEPRIVE HIM OF LEGAL COUNCIL.

By monitoring all calls, Petitioner is being deprived of his constitutional rights to council. In addition, the Petitioner is being denied gainful employment by way of Respondent's threatening prospective employers from hiring the Petitioner.

C. Over 100 pieces of mail are missing since Respondent Clinton took office.

D. The Petitioner has the testimony of personnel who will substantiate all of the incidents mentioned herein providing that they receive security.

E. THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE PETITIONER ARE BEING UNDERMINED.

The attached Request for Preliminary Injunction is requested to be granted by the court.

F. PARTICIPATING CITIZENS ARE BEING ENCOURAGED TO BREAK THE LAW.

By using ordinary citizens in the surveillance and harassing, the message that anarchy is good is being conveyed to the persons involved.

G. GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION TO PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION.

By opposing the issuance of a Preliminary Injunction, the Government is admitting that such actions are indeed taking place.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS A. SABA

DATE: FEB. 1, 1999

APPENDIX A

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

No. 98-5486

September Term, 1998
98cv01179

Thomas A. Saba,

Appellant

v.

William J. Clinton, et al.,

Appellees

BEFORE: Edwards, Chief Judge; Williams and Ginsburg, Circuit Judges

ORDER

Upon consideration of the notices of intent to do bodily harm, construed as motions for injunctions, it is

ORDERED that the motions be denied. It is

FURTHER ORDERED, on the court's own motion, that appellant show cause, within 30 days of the date of this order, why the district court's order filed October 2, 1998, should not be summarily affirmed. The response to the order to show cause shall not exceed 20 pages. Failure to comply with this order shall result in dismissal of the appeal for lack of prosecution. *See* D.C. Cir. Rule 38.

The clerk is directed to send a copy of this order to appellant both by certified mail, return receipt requested, and by first class mail.

Per Curiam

APPENDIX B

From NY City

Tom Saba
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We will get you.

APPENDIX C

IN THE UNTIED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

REQUEST FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

THOMAS A. SABA,	)
PLAINTIFF,	)
vs.	)
WILLIAM J. CLINTON, and MARVIN RUNYON,	)
DEFENDANTS	)
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	)

Plaintiff Thomas A. Saba comes before the court requesting injunctive relief against the above-named individuals and entities:

a. That all following, harassing and attempts to do bodily harm against Plaintiff immediately cease. As of March 16, 1998 Plaintiff has been in ten accidents, six by hit and run, and is in grave danger. Plaintiff is also receiving threatening mail.

b. All illegal wiretapping of Plaintiff's telephone and other phones that he uses immediately cease. Presently Defendant Clinton is using the tap (with the aid of BellSouth Corporation) to aid Governor Zell Miller in the following: harassing of Plaintiff as well as stopping Plaintiff from obtaining employment and legal council.

c. That all tampering, stopping and delay of Plaintiff's mail immediately cease (over 90 pieces of

mail are now missing and over 150 pieces delayed since December 1993).

d. That General Motors Corporation and Ford Motor Company be enjoined from giving the keys of Plaintiff's vehicles (including rental cars) to Defendants Clinton and Miller representatives. In addition, Plaintiff requests that Ford Motor Company replace the Mercury Grand Marquis that was purchased in 1996 and destroyed by the manufacturer and representatives of Miller and Clinton.

e. That all illegal entrance into Plaintiff's dwelling immediately cease.

f. That all efforts to injure, maim, and poison Plaintiff immediately cease. See attached material.

g. That the United States Attorney General be instructed to investigate all charges in this petition as all charges are criminal rather than civil.

h. That the court appoint an attorney for the Plaintiff at government expense as all acts are criminal rather than civil.

i. That all audio and video equipment in Plaintiff's vehicles and dwelling be removed.

j. That the Court enjoin Merck & Co., Pharmecia Upjohn, and Johnson and Johnson from placing steroids in the glaucoma medicine of Plaintiff which has damaged his optic nerve.

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APPENDIX D

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THOMAS A. SABA, Plaintiff, v. WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, WILLIAM HENDERSON, United States Postmaster General, and THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Defendants.	Civil Action No. 98-1179 EGS [2-1] (Filed Oct. 2, 1998)

ORDER

UPON CONSIDERATION of Plaintiff's Request For Preliminary Injunction and Defendant's Memorandum of Points And Authorities In Opposition To Plaintiff's "Request For Preliminary Injunction", and for the reasons set forth by defendants, it is on this 1st day of October, 1998, hereby

ORDERED that plaintiff's Request For Preliminary Injunction be and hereby is denied; and it is

FURTHER ORDERED that this action is dismissed without prejudice for lack of jurisdiction. *See Best v. Kelly*, 39 F.3d 328, 330-31 (D.C. Cir. 1994).

/s/ Illegible
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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